KANSAS.

"INSURRECTION."

Prem Om Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., July 29, 1857.

A few stray waifs from the Eastern Press bring we paragraphe of strange import, dotted with such words as "Lawrence," "Insurrection," "The troops," "Rebellion," "Gov. Walker," "Panatscal agitators," mixed up with a conglomeration of would be conservative moralizings about "prudent "efferts of the Administration for the preservation "of peace," &c. It would be absurd to treat these as merely the results of error. The stupidity of the recent act of Gov. Walker is only ex-ecceeded by its criminality. Those who are blind to that erime and stupidity are willfully so. And what are the facts? Lawrence was in no state of "in-surrection." There was no "disturbance:" her citizens were busily engaged at their honest avocations. So far from there being rebellion, there was nothing to rebel against. There was no "local authority under the Terri-"torial Legislature" to conspire against or over-throw. With the exception of the voluntary town erganizations adopted by the people, in the absence of any other, there was no local authority in Lawrence, nor, indeed, authority of any kind. Each man did that which "seemed good in his own eyes." At different times different systems of local management had been adopted by the people and no one had ever pretended to say "what doest thou?" Of cessity similar arrangements have existed in next every town in Kansas. This change in the form of city government was merely the necessity created by the growth of the place, but there never was at any moment a design to force it beyond the peaceful acceptance of the people. The assertion that Gov. Walker brought his army to Lawrence to put a stop to armed rebellion, and preserve the peace, is a monstrous falsehood. The result has proved it so. With an army threatening their very existence, the people of Lawrence have had the nerve to continue quietly about their business, and to treat the rash crusade with the contempt it merits. In doing so they deserve the best regard of every conservative lover of peace. Had they met the fooish villany of Gov. Walker by a registance to this armed invasion (which would ertainly have been excusable) the country would ere this have been involved in war. Nor was it fear that deterred them. Large though the military force now in Kansas, there are enough men in it who Messages have been sent to Lawrence from every direction, volunteering assistance in case the troop bould presume to commence hostilities against the Remain where you are," was the reply of OWD. the men of Lawrence; "this is merely to be a war
"of brains—Gov. Walker will not be permitted to
"fight." But let the facts go to the world. Gov. Walker, backed by the reckless Administration of Buchanan, has not scrupled to bring the country to the very verge of civil war, in order to make a little electioneering capital in the South-ern States, and in order to browbest the Free-State men from their position and induce them to accept the Territorial laws and officers. That the Admi tration contemplated the probability of bloodshed on such a reckless issue is now so thoroughly de-monstrated that it would not be safe to doubt it. And here lies the insamty of such an act. Hada blow been struck, the sword would never have gone back to its scabbard until bogus and Federal tyr anny were at an end in Kansas, or the defenders of Republicanism and Freedom were exterminated. Nor would it have stopped there. No little tragedy, involving merely the death of a few men to strike terror to the rest, can ever be played on the volcano of Kansss. Let the hirelings of a Slavery-bought press talk about a "few demagogues" or "emis-saries," but the Free-State party of Kansas stands a unit on their rights, and no man can have even temporary influence who does not do the wishes of the people. Strike one down, and another stands in his place, and another and another; for in such

in his place, and another and another; for in such a struggle active foemen will multiply faster than they fall. It is the people, not "leaders," that the Slaveocracy have to fight. That people are as prudent and patriotic as they are intelligent and brave. At this time, as before, their discretion has saved the country from civil war. But let not such tampering tricks be tried too often. If the Administration really want to fight, they have but to say so in order to have a storm raised about their ears such as would not be easily quelled.

But while the people of Lawrence have been But while the people of Lawrence have been prudent, they have not for an instant abandoned their position. In the absence of any other gov-ernment, they have a right to make local regulations for their town. They determined to do so, and they have never for an instant swerved from such a walker no legitimate ground for his absurd inter-ference, they intended to go on in utter disregard of Well knowing that this action gave Gov. his presence. If he attempted to arrest the City Council, it was determined that he should have been allowed to arrest them without resistance, and the people would immediately elect another Mayor and Common Council, and so on a decimal to the council and the Those elected were willing to run the risks rather than ferfeit their rights or neglet their duty to the people. The immense importance attached to the matter by Walker's preciamation, and the fact that this proby walker s proclamation, and the ceeding was to be made a means of thrusting the bogus usurpation down the throats of the people, were so many more reasons why they should remain firm in such a crisis. The storm is blowing over, and the people have peacefully triumphed. The future is still ominous, but it will be met in the came spirit when it comes. Let the "Insurrection-ists" of Lawrence have justice.

THE FUTURE.

Frem Cur Special Correspondent.
LAWRENCE, K. T., July 30, 1857.

The real plot begins to develop. A reënforcement of one hundred and fifty fresh troops arrived at Lawrence last night. I also learn that a military force will soon be quartered at other points. Net a word further about the Lawrence charter. No further shallow pretenses of insurrection. We are quietly, almost imperceptibly going under dragoon government. Last year dragoon government was inaugurated to prevent the Free-State people from defending themselves against Border-Ruffian atrocities. This year it is prudently introduced in advance of the anticipated evil, on the ground that "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." The political savans shrewdly predict that the people will and must rebel against what they design doing, and hence, before doing it, they put a band of steel on every true and active

portion of free Kansas.

And thus, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, are troops quartered among our people in a time of perfect peace. It is the iron heel of the despot, who, contemplating acts of villainy, says in advance, "You shall not resist them." This, then, is the result of the so much vaunted policy of Buchanan—a military despotism to bolster up and perpetuate usurped power.

Is there a man so silly as to suppose that the Pro-Slavery interest would for a moment trust their chims. If You works

Slavery interest would for a moment trust their claims in Kansas to "fair play!" The words "fair play!" were only designed to dupe silly voters in the States, to bolster the power of unscrupulous military usurpers. Our Government is steadily and surely growing into a military despotism and an oligarchy, under the specious name of "Democracy." It is only done in Kansas to-day, but who knows how far it may extend to-morrow.

The plot, then, is as follows: All the movements for a Free State are to be frowned upon and threatened as rebellion. In this way all timid and selfish Free State men are expected to be deterred from voting or participating. The popular power behind the Free-State movement (its only strength), is thus to be reduced. Again, an election is to be held in Ocacober. That is a Territorial election. While the

sober. That is a Territorial election. While the design of the Pro-Slavery men is to form a State Government, they are still keeply alive to the importance of retaining all real power. So long as the indges of election are the Raffian appointees, and the judges of election are the Raffian appointees, and the election is conducted under Ruffian appointed law, they are safe enough. The people had determined to manage the election after their ewn fashion. The only good feature in the bogue election law is that the people may elect judges and clerk of election, provided, that the bogus appointees are not on the ground to perform their duties. It was the univer-

sal determination that these Ruffian judges, these scum of the communities they insult and pretend to govern, should not be at the polls when they open, and that the people should elect respectable men in whem they can have some confidence. The election would thus be conducted fairly under the organic act, bogus law to the contrary notwithstand ing. The fallacy, indeed utter folly, of coing into the election in any other way universally conceded. But the Pro-Slavery ing. party and the Administration see breakers shead. The scepter is about to depart. They resolve it shall not. Troops are to be stationed through the Territory to control the bogus election under bogus efficers, bogus apportionment, bogus election. This is the secret of the military force in Kanssa. Nor is this all. The Pro-Slavery Convention which will assemble in September at Lecompton is in imminent danger from an indignant people. They have freely said: "We must not permit these coundrels to form a Constitution here, or the "country will suppose that they have strength to "back them in the Territory. If they want to "make a Constitution, let it be brought forth in "Missouri where it was conceived." A powerful military force is to be on hand to prevent such accident. dents. The fraudulent Convention is to be bolstered up with troops; the fraudulent election is to be pre-

ACTUAL STREET

up with troops; the fraudulent election is to be preserved by troops; and the Pro-Slavery Courts are there to find the basis of their power.

Such is the policy, the hard outlines of which are unmistakably revealing themselves. It demonstrates the following facts: First, that the Administration knows that the Pro-Slavery faction is se weak in Kansas that it can only be maintained by troops; Secondly, that it is the design to carry out all the country of the property of the bogus election frauds, and sustain the bogus Convention; and Thirdly, that the Administration does not scruple to run a serious risk of hostilities with the people in order to carry out this programme. Such are the true features of the case. Let every man weigh them carefully.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NO ELECTION-A CAUCUS HELD. The Board of Police Commissioners met at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, Gen. NyE, President pro tem., in the chair. All the members were present.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, the Board took up the regular order of the day- the election of a Commissioner to fill vacancy. The Clerk then recorded the 599th vote, which stood

as follows:

For E. D. Morgan—Messre. Nye, Eowen and Stranshan.

For Robert L. Stuart—Mayors Wood and Fowell.

For Erastus Brooks—Mr. Cholwell.

The result continued thus until the 114th vote, when Mayor Wood remarked that the voting of the Board appeared to be mechanical. It might be very pleasant amusement for some gentlemen; but it was evident that the persons now in nomination could not unite a majority of the Board. He hoped therefore that they would make an effort to unite upon some unexceptionable person.

Mr. Bowen suggested that Mr. Morgan was unex-

ceptionable.

Mayor Wood said that while the personal character of both Mr. Morgan and Mr. Stuart were without blemish, yet one was very prominently identified with a political party, and the politics of the other (Mr. Stuart) he was really unacquainted with, if he had any at all. He only made the suggestion whether it was well for them to continue voting without the slightest

well for them to continue voting without the singitiest prospect of coming to a conclusion.

Mr. Stranahan suggested that to prevent this mechanical voting becoming chronic, they had better acjourned it a week or so.

Mayor Powell said if the vacancy could be filled from Brooklyn, he was satified that he could nominate a gentlemen who would be unexceptionable to all.

Mr. Boven said that it was imperative to elect the

Mr. Bowen said that it was imperative to elect the member from this city.

Gen. NYE suggested that, for the purpose of seeing whether they could agree upon a person, they take a recess until 11 o'clock—20 minutes.

This proposition was acceded to, the room was cleared, and the Board went into a caucus.

After the doors were opened, it was moved and carried that the special order be postponed until 12½ o'clock on Friday.

On motion of Mr. Bowen, all the bills against the Board be referred to the Committe on Finance.

On the matter of the apportionment of the general expenses, the Committee on Finance reported in favor of apportionining the same in the ratio of the patrolmen of each of the four counties in accordance with

men of each of the four counties in accordance with the law. Adopted.

The same Committee also reported adversely to paying sergeants who have been acting as Inspectors the salaries of Inspectors, on the ground that it would be establishing a bad precedent and not in accord-ance with law. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Friday at 12½ e clock.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

The Board met on Tuesday at the usual hour and place to receive applications for licenses. Present Commissioners Haskett and Holmes. The following

applications were made:
Simon Farran, No. 168 Sixth avenue; Charles H. Pratt, No. 85 South street; Geo. F. Burgess, No. 483
Broadway; Michael McGrath, Third avenue and
One-hundred-and-eighteenth street; John Ball,
No. 104 Barclay; Andrew H. Baldwin, Nos. 5
and 7 Courtlandt street; Joseph Lyons, No. 119
First avenue; Chester R. Crook, No. 55 Bowery;
Martin Bayer, No. 3 Courtlandt street; Edward
Schultz, No. 22 Exchange place; Owen Healy, No. 88
Mulberry street; Frank Foote, No. 104 South street;
John Numan, Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Second avenue.

cond avenue.

Memorandum—The petition of this applicant for reasons appearing upon its face will be held over for a very strict examination.

Henry S. Wallace, No. 385 Bowery; M. L. and A. W. Bertell, (Reasont House), No. 906 Broadway.

Henry S. Wallace, No. 385 Bowery: M. L. and A. W. Bordwell, (Bancroft House) No. 906 Broadway; John J. Worden, No. 36 Sixth avenue; Peter J. Wilkinson, No. 218 Wooster street; Patrick Rourk, No. 63 Mulberry street; Horace B. Alexander, No. 279 Hudson street; Thomas Forster, No. 11 Thames street; Wm. C. Sterling, No. 894 Broadway; James Davis, jr., No. 2 Coenties Slip.

After the applications were examined and filed, Mr.

HOLMES said: It may be proper to remark before adraing the present session of the Board, that some of the public press, or at least one newspaper of large circulation, has seen fit to arraign this Board at the bar of public opinion, for having taken a recess, so far as the granting of applications for licenses is concerned, during the month of August. The journal alluded to has seen fit to construe the law in a manner entirely foreign to that liberal interpretation which the entirely foreign to that liberal interpretation which the unanimous opinions of this Board have accorded to it, by assuming that after the lapse of fifty days from the first meeting of the Board, its official duties must cease for the current year. With all due deference—and I now speak my individual opinions in which hope my colleagues will concur—I had much rather abide by my own construction of the law, more particularly when, as in the present case, I am acting under the sanctity of an oath, than by that of any other, whether that person may act in a journalistic canacity under the sanctity of an oath, than by that of any other, whether that person may act in a journalistic capacity or otherwise. There may be a loose or overstrained caprice on the one hand, while on the other there are calm deliberation, a sincere desire to equitably perform a daty, an entire lack of interest, and a solemn oath. It is, therefore, more than probable that we shall continue, as heretofore, to discharge our duties under the statute which created us, according to our collective sense of right, without resorting for our guidance to those who are fanatically ultra on the one side or the other. And I may be permitted to say in this connection, that one of the best evidences of our correct and conservative course may be found in the fact that those who would throw down every barrier which law and good morals have endeavored to rear against intemperance and debauchery, are now combined those who would throw down every barrier which law and good morals have endeavored to rear against intemperance and debauchery, are now combined with those who are prohibitorily fanatic in an effort to deride our official action deny us the quality of sincerity, and assail our motives. This Board cannot be insensible to the fact that millions of capital has been invested in the liquor trade in this city, and that it was so invested at a time when the investments were under the full sanction of law. There are many, and very many, worthy men and honest tradesmen engaged in the business in locations to a great extent isolated from freehold residents, and whose compliance with the law will be somewhat a question of time. More especially, when we consider the fact that very many of our freeholders are now out of the city, if a liberal construction of the law can be abenefit to such as these, I for one am willing to accord that benefit to them. But if our construction of the law is wrong, and if our official term expired fifty days after our first meeting, there is a very plain and manifest conclusion to be immediately arrived at, and this: Every license granted after that time is illegal and of no effect. Hence, for all the purposes of enforcing the laws, the commission may be construed as having closed its sessions for the present year; and all the persons who are now selling liquors and wines without a license, or under license granted subsequent to the expiration of the fifty days, are now liable to the penalties of the

lsw. If we are wrong, and have not exercised a legal discretion in the matter of time, let those who have sesumed so much—and to us such an exceedingly friendly interest in the enforcement of the statute, under their own construction—proceed to enforce the penalties prescribed. This would be much better than making those assaults upon our integrity of action which we are forced to deem equally arrogant and uncalled for. Any citizen can proceed in our efficial name.

Mr. HASKETT said he concurred in the remarks made by Commissioner Holmes, and in some things would even go a little farther. He would be disposed to hold even go a little farther. He would be disposed to hold the Commission open until almost the end of the present year. He was unable to see anything in the law which would prevent parties from prosecuting those who they say are violating its provisions. He hoped the opponents of the law, or its friends, would try the experiment of testing the License Law, and carrying it to the court of last resort as foon as possible. If it should there be declared constitutional, then he should be in favor of the Commission sitting ten days afterward, to give all an opportunity of applying and receiving a license, if entitled to it.

The Board adjourned to meet Tucaday, at the same time and place. time and place.

THE EXCISE COMMISSION-THE DECISION OF JUDGE HARRIS.—The Albany Evening Journal, Aug. 4, says: We have already announced the decision of Judge Harris, denying the motion for a mandamus to compel the Excise Commissioners to grant licenses beyond the ten days specified by law, and we now give his opinion at length:

his opinion at length:

By THE COURT, HARRIS, J.—I think it very clear that the power of the Commissioners to receive applications and grant uses is limited to ten days in each year. They are required theret on the third Tuesday of May in each year, and on such other days as a majority of the Commissioners shall appoint. If the provision had stopped here it would have been competent for the Commissioners to assemble and receive applications when, and as often as they should see fit. Even then it would have been discretionary with them whether they would meet or not, and the Court would have no power to control the exercise of their discretion.

But the Legislature has expressly restricted the Commission-

not, and the Court would have no power to control the exercise of their discretion.

But the Legislature has expressly restricted the Commissioners to ten days in each year. They are required to meet on the third Toesday of May. The Legislature evidently contemplated a single ression not extending beyond ten days from this specified time of meeting; for it is provided by the fourth section of the set, that all licenses, when issued, if not reposed, shall continue in free small the days after the nest third Tuesday of May, but it is not made imperative that the Commissioners, after having met on the third Tuesday of May, shall continue their season for ten days. They may adjourne to seep other day through the proposition of the may subsequently appoint another day for meeting. But such session must not, in all, exceed ten days in any one year. The Board for Albany County having already been in session ten days, have no further power to act as such Board of Excise during the present year. The motion must, therefore, be deaded.

COMMISSIONERS OF CENTRAL PARK. The Commissioners of the Central Park met on Tuesday at 1 o'clock. Present—Commissioners Cooley, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Gray, Green, Hutchins, Fields, Green,

Butterworth, Gray, Green, Hutchins, Fields, Green, Strong and Elliott.

Minutes of July 28 were read and adopted.

The Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of persons claiming pay for services as policemen in the Park, reported that, in their opinion, the Board had no legal right to appropriate funds for the payment of services performed under other authority than that of the Board.

Mr. Hooo, from the Committee on Buildings in the Park, made a report in relation to certain buildings, now occupied for the purpose of bone boiling and burning.

Mr. Hogo meyed to take from the table and pass Mr. Hogo moved to take from the table and pass his recolution offered at last meeting, as follows:
Reselved. That all the buildings on the Park, except those named in the accompanying list, be sold at public saction on the 15th of September, to be removed within 60 days after the sale; and that the sale be advertised for 30 days in The Heradd. Times, TRIBUNE and Exeming Post, all the necessary arrangements to be made by the Committee on Buildings in the Park, who shall cause to be served legal notice upon each tenant to vacate the printies in his possession. [Here follows a list of some 20 buildings, all that after an examination proved available or worth leaving.]

On motion, the time of removal was lessened to 30

days.

Mr. Geo. Waring was elected to fill the office of
Agricultural Engineer on the Park.

Communications were received from C. S. Bogardus,
P. Masterson, J. W. Wood and others, and were re-

ferred to the appropriate committees.

The Board adjourned to the next regular day of meeting at 1 o'clock. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday, at the Merchants' Bank, Wall street, P. Perit, Esq., in the Chair.
Mersrs. James H. Frothingham, Joseph Hoxie, John J. White, Elliott F. Sheppard, Gustavus Schiff, Rufus C. Carter, Jas. Robinson, Joseph Peabody, Nelson Clement, were unanimously elected members of the Chamber. Mr. Edward Hincken was elected to the Committee

of Arbitration.

The President presented a communication from the New-York Warehousing Company, inclosing a copy

of their charter.

It was moved that the matter be referred to a Select

It was moved that the matter be referred to a Select Committee of three.

Mr. Griffin said that it was intended to supply a much-needed and responsible warehousing system for the grain trade of the city. The Commissioners wish to present the matter to the Consideration of the Chamber before pressing it upon the notice of the public.

Other gentlemen spoke favorably of the subject, and the Committee was increased to five, viz: J. D. Ogden, T. Tileston, E. E. Morgan, Matthew Maury, and C. H. Marshall, to which the Chairman was subsequently added. MARSHAL LEFFERTS offered the following, which

he deemed a matter of very great importance to the Chamber:

Resolved. That a Committee of Three be and are hereby appointed to report to the Chamber at a subsequent sitting the commercial and postal advantages which will probably result in the establishment of the new route from this City to New Orleans via the peninsula of Florida, and any evidence and statistical information illustrative of the extent and tendency of the internal commerce of the country, and how far it has been and is liable to be influenced by works of public improvement, and the modes by which it may be still further developed and concentrated upon our city.

the modes by which it may be still further developed and concentrated upon our city.

Mr. Barstow seconded the proposition.

Mr. Charles H. Marshall spoke warmly against the resolution. He hoped that this proposition would not be agreed to. He saw in it the establishment of a new stean ship monopoly, paid by Government, to bring cotton and tobacco from New-Orleans. For the past ten years Government has paid \$295 000 a year, ostensibly for carrying the mails, but really for transporting cotton and tobacco between this port and New-Orleans. He did not like that the Chamber of Commerce should take up any subject of this kind; there were contracts enough aiready. They had pretty nearly ruined commerce, and the idea that the Government is to take up any private enterprise, and, by eanearly ruined commerce, and the idea that the Govern-nent is to take up any private enterprise, and, by en-ering into new contracts, complete that ruin was not to be entertained for one moment. The terms of the present contract had never been complied with the equired that steamers should be built which could be unned into men of-wer for the use of the Government, turned into men-of-war for the use of the Government, at the shortest notice, whenever required. He would inquire if the Empire City or Philadelphia were such? in his opinion they were mere tubs, utterly ucseaworthy. If we were to rely for our Navy upon such craft in time of war, he thought the country would be in a very sad plight. He hoped that the Chamber would have nothing to do with foisting another such a monopoly upon the public.

Mr. Lefferts disclaimed any such motives as those imputed to him by Mr. Marshall. He urged it because the new route would shorten the time between here and New Orleans two or three days.

here and New Orieans two or three days.

The matter, after some further discussion, was by general consent laid uponthe table until the mext

necting.
In presenting the following letter Mr. C. H. MAR. The presenting the following letter art. C. H. MAR-SHALL said that he hoped that the Chamber would give the subject an early consideration. It was notorious that American sailors taken sick at Havana were sent to the Spanish Hospital, where they were subjected to a uniform course of treatment, which they

were sent to the Spanish Hospital, where they were subjected to a uniform course of treatment, which they very rarely survived.

Havana, July 23, 1857.

C. H. Marshall, esq. New York.

My Dear Sir: I proceed to redeem the promise I made you when you were in this city, last Whiter, to point out the necessity for the erection of a Hospital for seamen, &c., by the United States of by the merchants who trade here, for the proper care and menical treatment of sains who conce here on board American vessels, of whom, in ordinary years, as large a proportion are swept away by yellow fever.

The present is an unusually healthy Summer. There has not been, nor a it likely there will be, any epidemic fever prevailing in this part; but in ordinary years, as you doubtless are aware, the case is very different. There are simulally from 4,000 to 5,010 American sailors who come to this port, of whom, in ordinary seasons, between 3,000 and 4,000 die from yellow fever. Were there an American hospital here, the mortality would not be near so great; because, from my personal experience I can affirm that there is no disease known to the Faculty of our day that yields more readily at its outset to medical treatment than does this West India type of yellow fever, but "poor Jack," seeing that his messmales, one after the other, who have gone to the hospital, have nearly all died besintes to complain when first attacked, and does not do so until the disease has obtained so firm a hold of his system, that the chances are ten to one segainst his recovery. Were I asked how this would be remedied by the establishment of an American Hospital, I should reply—that a present in the hospital here a routine system of medical treatment is adopted, in every care alike that comes useder doctors' hands. The patients are all, or nearly so, "purged," "womited" or "bled."

If they die, the hospital makes more money by burying them than if they had lived. Were there an American hospital here, its medical attendants would find it alike to their interest a

certving kind and proper medical attendance and nursing when ich, which he does not now receive.

The subject of the abolition of advance wages, Mr. Perir said, would be finally reported upon at the next meeting. The matter had not been dropped, as some seemed to suppose; but many saliors shipped without advance, and although the concurrence in this plan was not so general as they had expected, yet he felt assured that the reform would be pressed to a successful result.

ful result. The Chamber then adjourned.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board met yesterday at the office in Worth treet, the Hon. GULIAN C. VERPLANCE, in the chair,

street, the Hon. Gullay C. Verrlayer, in the chair, and a quorum present.

Mr. Verrlayer presented a communication from United States Consul General Rickes, inclosing a letter from the senior Burgomaster of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in which he announces that the Senate of that city has instructed the Police Department to issue an order prohibiting under penalty, the sale of tickets for forwarding emigrants from American scaports to their places of destination.

The salary of Dr. Waller, assistant physician at Marine Hospital, was ordered to be increased from \$1,300 to \$1,800 per annum, to take effect from 1st of June last.

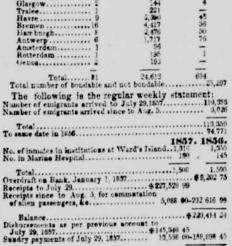
June last.

Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent of Castle Garden, presented the following report of the arrivals for July, 1857:

(Bondable

Passengers bondable

Number of



incurred since Jap.	1 1855		
incurred since date.	A 0 C 20 AU	(Ceres	#317 1
Albany	PO 100 46	Newburgh City	190 7
Allegany			
Brocme		Oneida	1,964 9
Cayues	654 91	Utics City	853 6
Columbia	74 31	Orleans	377 3
Chemango	11 9.	Ontario	377 7
Chemung	112 54	Otsego	14 2
Chautauque	1.347 15	Putnam.	40.9
Cattaraugus		Queens	880 3
Dutchess	1.310 05	Richmond	502 1
Poughkeepsie City		Rockland	908.9
Erle		Rensselaer	823 7
Essex		Tan City	205 7
	10.62	Schenectady	15 6
Fulton	000 01	Seneca	156 1
Genesee	300 21	Saratoga	215 9
Perkimer	271 89	Steuben	400 E
Hamilton			60 1
Jefferson		Suffolk	117 6
Kings		Tioga	350 6
Lewis		Uleter.	
Livingston	113 04	Wayne	542 9
Monroe		Washington	148 5
Montge mery		West thester	785 7
Madison		Warren	201 4
Ningers	460 4		
Onondara	2,159 8:	Total	38,234 B

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

TRURSDAY, Aug. 7.—The President, JONAS N. PRILLIPS, esq., in the chair.

The usual preliminaries were gone through with.

A petition was presented for two gas-lamps in front of the Jewish Synagogue, No. 122 West Thirty-third street; also, a petition of Hose Company No. 11 for a new carriage. Both were referred.

The bill originating in the Board of Aldermen to pay the members of the Municipal Police up to the time they were disbanded by the Mayor came up for concurrence. It was lost for the want of a constitutional voite. The vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Mesers, Bultzel, Moorce, Banleh, Bickford, Waugh, Clark, Crane, Hugher, O'Donnell, Gilmattin, Warner, Judson, Philips, Crawford, Sransway, Arery, Kennard, Hemphill, Rechner, van Time, Schies, Miller, Booke, McConnell, J. W. Hunt, O'Brien, Kelly, M. Smith, Jones, Murray, Reynolds, Schappert, Cdetl, Wallace, Ryer, Birdsell, Franklin, McCahill, and Hopper NAYS—Mr. Ottarsen.

NAYS-Mr. Ottarson.
Democrats in roman-Opposition in Italies. The vote was at once reconsidered, and the bill was absequently called up, Mesers. H. Smith, Rhoades and Noges having come into the Board. They voted a favor of a concurrence, and it was passed.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen to compel

the Twenty third street Ferry Company to run their boats as often as the Tenth street Ferry Company, came up, and, after some discussion, was laid on the

table until Mondayuext.

By Mr. Johns—To appoint a special Committee to make arrangements for the presentation of Gen. Andrew Jackson's gold snuff-box to Major Garrett Dyckman, in accordance with the recommendation of the joint Committee, on the 14th of September, and to appropriate \$1,500 to pay the expenses thereof.

The resolutions to offer rewards for the murderers of Dr. Burdell and Augustus T. Vanliew were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

After some further business of no special importance, the Board adjourned.

GENERAL JACKSON'S GOLD BOX AWARDED TO MAJOR GARRETT DYCKMAN.

The Joint Special Committee of the Board of Alder men and Board of Councilmen who have had under consideration the disposition of Gen. Jeckson's gold box, vesterday decided to award it to Lieutenaut-Major Garrett Dyckman of the First Regiment New-York Velunteers.

It will be remembered that Ald. Moneghan preented the following preamble to the Board March 2 1857, which was adopted:

1857, which was adopted:

Whereas, In the last will and testament of that distinguished patriot, Gen. Andrew Jackson, the following clause occurs:

The gald sunf box presented to me by the Corporation of the City of New York; the large silver vase presented to me by the laties of Charleston, S. C., my native State, with the large picture representing the unfuring of the American banden, presented to me by the citizens of South Carclina, when it was refused to be accepted by the United States Senate, I leave in trust to my son. A Jackson, jr., with directions, that should our happy country yet be bleased with peace an event not always to be expected, he will, at the close of the war, or end of the conflict, present each of the said critices of lass timable value to that patriot residing in the sity or State, if from which they were presented, who shall be adjudged by this country men or the ladies to have been the most variant in defense of his country and our country's rights; and, Whereas, Since the war with Mexico with the United States, which has evidently, by its occurrence, met the design of the donor, no definite action has been taken by the proper authorities whereby the request contained in the said will might have been fully carried out; and
Whereas, it is fitting and proper that a bequest of this great values should at once be given to him who shall by proper judges and means, be adjudged the most vallent and deserving; therefore, be it

and means, we be a second to three be appointed, to seed. That a Speaks! Committee of three be appointed, to seed. That a Speaks! Committee from the other Board of the

Resourced, That a Special Committee of three be appointed, to confer with a similar Committee from the other Board of the Common Council, whose specific duty it shall be to make the necessary and proper arrangements for the disposition of the gold nunf-box, mentioned in the said will, and a strict compilance with the request of the donor.

Resourced That the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers be, and they are hereby requested, at an early day as convenient, to assemble, and decide by their votes, in due form, the which member of their corps, as being most distinguished for military services and valor, in the late war with Mexico, the said mark of distinction should be given, in order that the said selection may be made in time to present the said box on the ensuing 4th of July. July. A joint Committee of both Boards of the Common

their charge.

The following resolution by Ald. Monegon was

The following resolution by Ald. Monegon was adopted March 9, 1857:
Rasleed That a Special Committee appointed in relation to the disposition of the gold anuf-box, bequeathed by the late General Andrew Jackson, be, and they are hereby instructed to invite an expression of opinion from all parties in this State, engaged in the late war with Mexico, as to which of the valorious one of New Fork, actually engaged in the late wire with Mexico, as to which of the valorious one of New Fork, actually engaged in the late way from the wind the said war, is entitled to receive the bequest; the said expression of opinion to be made by vote or otherwise, as may be determined upon by the Committee and to be limited only to those actually engaged in the late war, from the State of New York.

The Committee entered upon their labors, held numerous meetings, and took a large amount of testimony.

timony.

They have now concluded their labors and have They have now concluded their labors, and have decided to award the Box to Lieut. Col. Dyckman. The following petition from the Volunteers, in behalf of Major Dyckman, contains the grounds upon which the Committee have based their decision:

which the Committee have based their decision:

To the Honerable the Committee of the Common Council having in charge he disposition of General Jackson's Gold Box.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, in claiming in behalf of Lieut. Col. Dyckman the Gold Box left by Andrew Jackson, do not do it on the ground that he was the bravest man in the New-York Regiment, or that his gallantry in the war with Mexico was unparalleled to the exclusion of every other soldier in the war, nor on the plea of his lofty military position as one of the efficers of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, but on the ground of his having performed

se many deeds of bravery and daring, and added as much honor by his services to the escutaheon of his State as any other Fian engaged in the war, to the truth of which we proudly refer, without the fear of contradiction, to the following specification:

First: For having, from the landing at the Island of Lobos to the final surrender of the City of Mexico, the best disciplined company in the regiment, the men being always under the most thorough command and soutrol.

Second: For leading his company on the first Sunday after the landing at Vera Cruz, as shirmishers on the wand plains as the walls, and taking position on the Orizaba Road, holding that position while under fire from nearly all the batteries of the City (within hearing of the enemy) until after dark when ordered to retire behind a sand hill.

Taird: For having taken, on the succeeding evening, possession of the Orizaba Road and judiciously posting pickets, thus preventing all communication from that road to the City during that hight.

For the For having taken a position with his company of twenty eight men in ambush, and within half a mile of the enemy to prevent the entrance to the city (the enemy as before recited could be dietnetly heard giving orders), and for per-

For the for naving tasks and within half a mile of the enemy to prevent the entrance to the city (the enemy as before recited could be desintly heard giving orders), and for performing constantly in his company scooting duty around the walls and roads of the city during the same time.

Fifth For ergaging and sustaining a charge from six hundred inneers, holding the position until relieved by Colonel Ward B. Burnett, at Nieva Rancho.

Sixth: For gallant service equal to any other man or officer at Cours Gorde.

Cerro Gordo.

Secenth: For leading his Company in a charge at Chernbusco, secenth: For leading his Company in a charge at Chernbusco, if the company is company in the sharpest after of musketry experienced during the War, where he fell severely wounded, thus acting an example of bravery for his men to emilate.

Eighth: For devoting his time and attention to the disciplline,

inen to emulate.

Eighth: For devoting his time and attention to the discpiline, comfort and interest of his men.

Nind: In never saying to his men. "Go," when there was a chance of a brush with the enemy, but always saying." Come, as he never would permit either efficiency private of his company to be in advance of him in action, or in any other duty where he was in command.

Tenth: For receiving the indorsement of his brother officers, both senlor and junior, of his conduct as a brave soldier and efficer and a gentleman, by electing him from the position of Junior Captain to that of Major.

These conclusions were signed by Ald. Moneghan, Wilson, Fulmer and Banta, and Councilmen Kennard, Banlch and Van Tyne, all the members of the Committee who were present at the final conference. The other members of the Committee were absent.

The facts stated in these conclusions were verified by several witnesses before the Committee. In testifying to the merits of other persons, whose names were announced as competitors for the prize, the name of Major Dyckman was frequently mentioned by them in giving an account of the various remonters in which they were engaged. This led to an investigation on the part of the Committee as to whether Major Dyckman had not a claim for the box. The Committee waited on him, and he not being inclined to press his own claim, they wished him not to repudiate it altogether. The result is that Major Dyckman has been awarded this valuable gift, which, no doubt, he will prize more highly than any other article in his possession. The gold of which the box is composed is worth \$1,000, but the gift by him will be cherished more dearly than possessions to the amount of several times that sum.

OPPOSITION TO THE FIFTH AND EIGHTH WARDS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards was convexed last evening at No. 72 Leonard street. The object of the meeting was "to take into consideration the condition of affairs in this portion of the 'city, and to express their views upon the unlawful and dangerous organizations proposed to protect the "lives and property of our citizens," &c. The attendance was small, and Mr. C. H. Houron, who was called to the chair, said the slimness of the meeting was in consequence of a misapprehension as to the time and place of holding it. The Committee appointed at a preliminary meeting presented the following presmble and resolutions, after which the meeting was adjourned to some evening next week, when they will be hought up for action:

ing presmble and resolutions, after which the meeting was adjeurned to some evening next week, when they will be brought up for action:

Whereas, A number of citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards of this city, on the evening of the 3d of August, tast, held a public meeting at the Fifth Ward Hotel and resolved themselves into a Vigilance Committee under the name of "The Fifth and Eighth Wards Mutual Protection and Law and Order Association," for the avowed purpose of acting as conservators of the peace, and for the detection of ordine and the conviction and punishment of culprits, pledging themselves that they will never suspend their action and organization until "the presmit crisis" shall have passed, or until "a better state of things" shall prevail. Therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting wholly and emphatically denounce the formation of any such Vigilance Committees in our said Wards or in the City of New-York, as being an extraordinary assumption of power, and one denied to the people as a community—a power that might lead to the most dangerous excesses—and deny the inalienable right of the citizen, under charges of criminality, from that great asfergard of his life, his person and his property, the right of "a trial by a jury of his person and his property, the right of "a trial by a jury of his person and state of anarchy, disbanding a well-trained and well-estanized police, and substituting a weak and partisan force in the place, we cannot but view in these several enactments, stimulated by the fell demon of party spirit as the main cause of the increase of disorder and crime in our dewn-trouden city.

Resolved, That, notwithstanding this lamentable state of affairs, we still rely on our courts of justice and an adherence to the laws while law, but that we, as clittens and as men, while we desire to maintain law and order, anaiously look forward to the day when we, as freemen, can approach the ballot box and hart from power and place the originators and minions of these unholy laws.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS CLUB.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4.—WILLIAM LAWTON of New-Rochelle in the chair.

Judge Meies, the Secretary, read several papers during the hour set apart for miscellaneous business—one from the Recue Horticole upon the subject of Pisciculture. At the City of Mans, in France, at an exhibition of agricultural products, in an artificial fountain salmon and many other kinds of fish were exhibited in the process of breeding. The faumers of France are beginning to look upon fish-breeding as a course of profit, as well as pleasure.

Fruit Prescreers.—The temperature of a fruit-house should be almost air-tight, and kept at about 38° Fahrenheit. The Recue describes the form of the fruit house, and gives a cut representing the interior. It is circular, the entrance being from the top down a ladder fastened to the top by hooks. Within reach of the ladder a center-post revolves, carrying a set of shelves, upon which the fruit, principally pears, is placed by hand from the ladder. These shelves, when about to be used, are carefully cleaned, and every art used to keep the room dry.

The floor is kept covered with perfectly dry sawdust. The fruit should always be laid with the colored or suncy side up, and covered with thin paper. Lumps of lime and bottles containing carbonic acid are also placed in the room, to absorb moisture. Ripeness in a pear is discovered by pressure on its sides:

are also placed in the room, to absorb moisture. Ripeness in a pear is discovered by pressure on its sides; if it remains indented, the pear is ripe. That is when the skin has lest its electicity. A light should always be taken into a fruit-room, to prove whether the air is fit to breathe.

Cands.—An article upon the subject of Camels

Camels.—An article upon the subject of Camels says:

The ancient Egyptians never domesticated camels—they always preferred aborned cattle. A camel always domesticates easier in transmigrating northward instead of southward. The one-hump camel endares a continued temperature of 5 deg. below zero, resting every night upon the snows, with no covering but a woolen hood over the head.

Tea.—A writer in France is now engaged translating every information to be found in Chinese works.

wooden hood over the head.

Tea.—A writer in France is now engaged translating every information to be found in Chinese works upon the subject of Tea, with a view of introducing its cultivation into France.

A New Sulk Worm is spoken of as affording a new kind of silk, about half way between silk and cotton, which is very productive, and lives upon the leaves of sundry plants.

A large Pree Plantation.—It is stated that Leopold II. of Tusceny has caused to be made a plantation of 50,000,000 of forest trees.

Dioscorea Batalas.—Several papers speak in high terms of the value of this root, and that it is likely to succeed and become acclimated in France.

Animonia in the Soil.—Dr. Watersbury gave the Club at other discourse, very interesting and instructive. He stated that he had tried to reclaim poor land by the new of leached whes, which he could obtain at a cheap rate, in which he utterly failed; but he found great advantage in using the ashes upon the same land after applying a good dressing of stable manure. The practice of keeping stable manure in England is to keep the manure so dry that it will not ferment, and thus it is taken to the field, and mixed with the soil, thus forming the compost heap in the earth that is to be cultivated. Other persons keep manure by keeping it always wet. so that it does not give off any smell, or lose any of its value, by giving off its anumonia. Others compost the nanure as fast as it is made, with earth, muck, charceal, plaster, &c., to absorb the ammonia given off in the process of decomposition, by which the manure is fitted for the use of plants by being easily dissolved.

It is owing to the absorbing power of docaying woody matter that makes it so valuable in its crude application to several creps.

Mr. Parder—Why should we not apply sulphate of ann on as we find it in the market? I have proved that an application of this salt has produced surprising

Mr. Parder.—Why should we not apply sulphate of ammoria as we find it in the market? I have proved that an application of this salt has produced surprising effects, so has sulphate of potash, it adds wonderfully to the growth of wood and production of fruit.

Dr. Warresure.—The ammonia is found in grande at the present price in its cheapest form. I will here remark that lime should never be applied to manure, as it destroys its rains.

remark that lime should never be applied to manure, as it destroys its value.

Wheat Produced by Guano,—A gentleman now present, Mr. Dowey of Delaware County, has made a very barren spot upon his farm produce a good crop of wheat by subsoling and applying a dressing of woods mold and 360 pounds of guano per acre.

Mr. Dower himself confirmed the statement and said that the land was hard and cold and we. He statement and that the land was hard and cold and we.

four acres. The land, in its natural condition, would not produce five bushels to the acre. The first cap more than paid all the extra labor, and encouraged me to repeat the experiment.

Stransberries.—Mr. PRINCE contends that no hermaprodite plant can be a successful bearer.

Mr. PARDER stated that Wilson's seedling has produced 260 berries upon a staminate plant. He has seed this year several of the same kind of plants with lip berries on each, and this is a hermaphrolite variety. This kind of berries is among the largest grown. We can nowhere find pistilate plants equally prolific.

Mr. PRINCE thought the great production camefrom a bunch of plants.

from a bunch of plants.

Mr. Pardee-No: I took care to see that then

Mr. Parder-No: I took care to see that there were only separate stalks.

Mr. Prince-Staminate plants generally preduce a large proportion of small berries. It is the character of staminate plants to produce many blossoms and imperfect fruit. By nature pistilates are so much superior to staminates that the latter cannot be used for general market purposes. The strawberry in secral cultivation here is the crimson cone—a pistilate plant. In planting out a field I would not set more than one in twenty of male plants.

plant. In planting out a number of them one in twenty of male plants.

Mr. Parder — Although the crimson cone is a picticate, I never saw one of them bearing fifty berries to a plant. Mr. Prince says the runners exhaust the plants; well, these great bearers are runner-produc-

plants; well, these great bearers are runner-producing plants.

Mr. Pensce—The markets of Paris are principally supplied with bernies produced from the Alpiae variety.

The Potato Rot.—Mr. J. G. Berger of Long Island exhibited some potatoes to show the progres of the potato rot. The balls were equally affected with the balbs by the rot. Mr. Bergen stated that about one in five of the Dykeman potatoes are already spoiled. He had dug 190 bushels of the present crop from three-quarters of an acre. There was no rot of consequence until after the heavy raine of last week. This is entirely contrary to our experience two years ago. The disease is now prevailing all around New-York. The leaves have shown signs of disease for some time, but it is only rience two years ago. The disease is now prevailing all around New-York. The leaves have shown signs of disease for some time, but it is only lately that the potatices have shown sufficient disease to create alarm. It is a matter worthy of remark that this same disease is affecting other plasts—such as cabbage, canliflower, cucumbers, and even pears. A dealer in potatoes at Washington Market toid me that he examined eighty wagons in succession yesterday, from various sections, in every one of which he found diseased potatoes. It is the alarm felt that is hurrying so many potatoes into market at this time.

Time of Meeting of this Club.—Solon Robinson stated that he had just received a letter from Schenectady asking the time of meeting of the Club, and suggested that it be generally advertised that the meetings occur every first and every third Taosday of each month, at noon, at No. 351 Roodway, and that they are always open to any person who is disposed to attend. Small fruits, irrigation, and the potato discase, are up for discussion.

BOGUS TICKET OFFICES.

One of our reporters went down on Wednesday afternoon to see the United States mail steamship Illinois leave for Aspinwall. Just as the vessel was about to steam off, a young man rushed ashore, followed by a porter bearing his trunk. Having the curiosity to learn the cause of his detention, our reporter inquired of Mr. Raymond, the agent of the line, and was informed that he had been swindled, and found out his mistake just in time to come ashore. The young man's name was W. M. Drummond. He was yound for Kingston, Jamaica, and had been induced to purchase a ticket, as he supposed, for that place in the second cabin of the Illinois, for \$75, at a ticket shop kept by one Fowler on the corner of Chambers and West streets. He was subsequently informed by the purser that it was a steerage ticket to Aspinwall. On making known the facts to Mr. Raymond, that gentleman told him to go to Fowler and demand his money. He did so, and presently returned, saying that they gave him \$30, and told him the ticket which he had cost them \$40, and they must collect that amount on it from Mr. Raymond. Thereupon Mr. Raymond handed him the \$40, took the ticket, and declared it to be his firm determination to break up Mr. Fowler's business.

Several very sharp, cute, flashily dressed persons outside the counter, seemed very much troubled at this announcement, and began to absolve themselves from all blame in the matter. Mr. Raymond would listen to none of them, but told them that they might expect his lawyer to commence prosecutions against them forthwith. The genuine steamship office is on

he corner of Warren and West streets. Our reporter, after leaving Mr. Raymond's office. walked up Warren street to Greenwich, when a short individual, in a sporting rig, tapped him on the shoulder, and said:

"You are a reporter, aint you?"

"I am; what do you wish?"

" A friend of mine wants to see you on particular business. Won't you walk down Warren street !" "If your friend wants me he can come here; I will wait."

The man then went down Warren street to No. 102. and entered. Presently he came out, followed by s large, tall, square-framed man, to whom he pointed reporter recognized as Mr. Fowler, a person who until recently belonged to the Emigrant Squad of our model Mayor's Municipal Police. Mr. Fewler came up, and holding out his hand, said:

Why, how d'ye do? I know you. They tell me that you have got a long story about selling a ticket to Jamaica; I sold that ticket, and I'll tell you just how it is. Come down here to my office; its quiet there, and we can talk this matter over without being

overheard." Our reporter acquiesced, and followed him into No. 102. The "office" was a stylish-looking place, fitted up in the fashion of a banking-office, with relied counters on each side, and little square holes through which each was passed in exchange for tickets. It the windows were gilt shades, lettered "Through "Tickets to California," and the interior abounded in gilt signs, steamer bills, pictures, and other evidences of an apparently genuine business concern. In the back part of the room was a glazed partition, through which our reporter could observe another room, handcomely furnished with sofas, baize-covered tables, and office chairs, much in the style of the Board-room of a back. Going behind the counter, our reporter sat

down by Mr. Fowler's side, and listened to his version of the story. He began:
"You see I did not entice this man here. He was brought here by a runner, and said he wanted to go on the Illinois, to Kingston; I says to him, says I-Stranger, I don't know as that steamer stops there, and with that the runner speaks up and says, 'Oh, yes, it does,' and I let it go at that; I did not urge him to buy the ticket at all; but he asked how much twould be, and I told him \$70. Well, you see, we paid \$40 for it, and then I paid the runner \$20 out of bat, leaving only \$10 for my own profit. And I tell

you, it costs something to keep up an office like this." "But you sold him a steerage ticket to Aspinwall, when he wanted a second-cabin ticket to Kingston!" "I know I did; but he understood that -he was o go to Aspinwall and stop at Kingston coming backs have been very well satisfied if Raymond hadn't told him the steemer didn't stop there."

"The tickets that you sell to California and elsewhere are genuine tickets, are they not ?" "Oh yes; certainly—this is a regular business—we never sells anything but genuine tickets."

Pray where do you get them ?" "Why, we get them of Raymond, of course, and the regular agents for the different lines."

'Oh; they allow you a per centage for selling them ?" " Not a cent; we pay just the same as anybody else

for 'em. Then I am to understand that you make those who purchase of you pay you for your trouble !"

Exactly; we pay our runners, office rent, and support ourselves by selling tickets to passengers at advance. It's all fair and legitimate, you know." Then, if these passengers understood their business you would soon have to sell out; if they went to head quarters they would save all of your extra

charges." That's just it (laughing). Say, you ain't going to worth while, you know; I paid the man the \$30 back,

put that affair in THE TRIBUNE, are you? It ain's first drained and then subrolled it thoroughly, and thus made it valuable lastend of worthless. The guane produced the crap of whent-125 thabels on so that you see that its just the same as if I refusaled